## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

BULGARIANS GRATEFUL.

FORMAL THANKS TENDERED BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE BULGARIAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO THE LONDON DAILY NEWS, MR. GLADSTONE AND MR. SCHUYLER-MR. GRANT SETILES WITH HIS CREDITORS-GUNERAL CLUSERET PROPOSES TO DERLI, THE TURCOMANS.

PROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. London, April 10,-No gratitude in politics has so long been an accepted maxim that one is astonished to find an exception to it. But it is to be said in behalf of the Bulgarians, who thus fly in the face of history, that they are only beginning; that they are too young a nation to have realized all the advantages arising out of quick forgetfulness of benefits and total repudiation of debts of all kinds-except in some cases money debts. Their National Assembly at Tirnova has passed three votes of tnanks. so remarkable in their kind that they may be quoted in full. The first is this:

when the excesses and atrocities of the Turks cast our whole country late ries and desclation, and when all deals at the greatness of the sufferince. The Daily Rear not only fearlessly published the truth, on dealed the metricants, and defended our nation, but continues up to the present time to support the just cause of this ration. For this defence of a finst cause, on the generous synthauthes of the editors and their causes. citient thanks, and most solemnly declares vives of The Dully New will never be effected as more of any building and the name of any building and the name also of correspondent, the late Mr. Mactichan, will forcorten in Buigarda, for he put it legard the that the truth and instice might triumph. The President of the National Assembly,

ANTHIN, OF WIDDIN

It is perhaps needless to remark that this appy exclusively in The Daily News. The other Log jeurnals, overflowing with brotherly love for other as they are, reserve the expression of fraternal sentiments for private life. This, over, is not the first acknowledgment the . same paper has received for the same services. ings held. I think, in more than a hundre English towns, The Daily News and our ever-tolamented countryman, Mr. MacGahan, were thank d by public resolution for their courage and gener Legislature sends a message :

Legislature sends a message:

In the darkest moments of our nation in the memory of suffering and neglect, all the legislature state of suffering and neglect, all the legislature state of suffering and description. Not the legislature and the preparates a country of companies and the preparates a country of decided brave with last cause of an unfortunate in a deciding the country of the last cause of an unfortunate in a deciding the country of the last cause of an unfortunate in a deciding the country of the last cause of an unfortunate in a deciding the country of the last cause of an unfortunate in a deciding the country of the last cause of an unfortunate in the cause of the last caus

same honorable list comes another Arcan, Mr. Engene Schuyler, new our Consell at 15th minglam, who received on Monday, by ter cap-

he time that European diplomacy I think we may well rejuice as Americans that

there-should be two Americans arong the few to whom a young nation just struggle of into free life thus re-ognizes its great obligations. Mr. Schuyler's omend position -he was thee Secretary of the America Legation at Contaminople-gave a spongers, as such, could impact to his own account. like Mr. MacGafran, "as friend and associate, did his work therongile and featlessly; at harly ferecions opinion. A public opinion not less el, and against The Daily Acas as well. But they never tailered, and the immense service they dom, can never be too catastudy acknowledged. It is pleasant to use in what bener poor MacGahan's name is bother. A.g. at service is to be held in the cathedral at Time a on the antiversary of his

unlimited bank, stand on an absolutely equal footing. Admitting all thus, and admitting that the law bases the learned Lords no option, it remains true that the case is one of hardehip, and with all deference to Lord Selborne, of gross injustice. For there is no doubt that the law as it stands was framed with a very different object. Its object was to prevent a trustee from playing ducks and drakes with trust money, and then shielding himsell as against his cestaque trust. It was meant that a trustee should be hable to the full amount of his private estate, not to the public, nor to the creditors of the bank, but to the person whose money he had speculatively invested. It turns out now that he became equally hable to the creditors, and trustees are swept away in the general rit equally with those who traded for their own advatage. It is good law, if you like, but it is not g morals, and in the long run it will not prove policy. Here are men who, without a theu alting a penny for themselves, bought Glasgow Bank stock with the funds who were bound to invest for those whose inte were representing. They were legally co take over the shares in their own name are now legally compelled to pay out therrows money the debts of a bank in which ot a farthing of their own money was invested. The will consent to be a trustee hereafter in such

circumstances. Mr. Albert Grant has drugged de en with how it his failure the extremely enterpy sing tem of con tractors and engineers who we bia associates. the Lisbon Tramways busine, a Meetrs. Clark and Punchard. Their liabilities quarters of a million. Other sauce contributed ne doubt to their collapse, by t I programe it is not hazardone to suppose that the publicity given to their connection with ant, and the peculiar character of their joint ansactions, brought upon them a kend of discre at from which they were never able to recova . Nor can I say whether Grant would be more anxious to disown responsi bility for them of of for him. In Grant's own matters with his creditors by an agreement to de rote one-third of his future carn ings to payment their claims. The proceedings to banking ter bar usen dropped, and the estate is to aidation of the voluntary kind. Mr. Archi

a Forbes is on his way to the Cape prime facie evidence that there is to late war in Burman, which he has just and which he surely would not have had there been a probable chance of fighting seen. Meantime his statement about the \$550 gram from Lord Lytton to the Queen remains entranced. There was a time when Ministers ight of the easiest thing in the world to bowl over Mr. I'm bee-a psere correspondent of "our old friends the newspapers," as Lord Salisbury contemptuously called them. They tried it repeatedly, and ever with worse and worse luck. Now they take refuge in evasion, which amounts to admission. It is probie in an muall measure to Mr. Forber's spirited paper on the Alghan question, with its outspoken . a Lord Lytton's brilliant incapacity, that Mr. Later's new magastue has somered so swift

a success. The sale of the irst number exces ded 20,000 copies.

A new ally of the Turk a d Lord Beaconsfield has come forward-none of Cluseret-the warrior r than the Communist ao escaped with a whole skin out of Paris in 187, as it was wisely predicted he would by one who new him. He now proposes to go to Asia and Il the Turcomans. For this ill the Turcomans. For this he wants money-not much laudable enterpris money, but still t ney. For the miserable sum of \$1,200 General ( aseret stands ready to guarantee English and T the encroacht ats of the Czar. He must, however, have the sum in advance, and to those who know Gener . Cluseret's peculiar ideas with respect to ma ey, this condition us y seem objectionbefere, DUITOOS

se might feel himself impelled by convicis but a beggarly pittance, and Lord e of its being spent as promised. The French ernment would certainly be glad to be rid of seret at the price; the Swiss also, I dare say; any other Power under whose tolerance he now

## ENGLISH MANUFACTURES.

LETTEPS FROM AN OFFICIAL.

THE RISE OF ENGLAND'S MANUFACTURING PROS-PERITY-FREE TRADE AND MONOPOLY-PRES-ENT CONLITION AND SYMPTOMS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sig: 11 present depression in the great manufacturing strongholds of the Nation creates widespread aborn, and nothing like it has ever been seen before it Great Britain. The causes which have brought about this dangerous shrinkage in the demans for English manufactures are discussed in the clabs, in reviews and in the daily press, and behalf of the martyred subjects of the Sultan.

They well deserved it. Courage and political fore-sight went together in that case. All they in Mr. Ghelstone's, and to him also the Bulgarian on the befound—and that without delay—or wide-sultaness. at ead disaster will fall upon the heretofore inneible manufactures of the United Kingdom. is doubtless surprising to many to find that Free Trade under the fostering influence of cheap money and a gold standard has overreached itself so that now, so far as the wisest can judge, England may possibly be compelled to modify her present commercial policy in order that waving National industries may be rescued from ultimate ruin. The commercial policy of Fugiand has been of

vast benefit to the Nation. Situated as these isles are, small in area and with a large population, the ry of Free Trade was founded on the wise basis trade. It drew to these shores the raw maall possible fearns to course in the sone of the first and possible fearns to course in the sone of the first and carriers. There was a profit at every point are in mainted to the first and for the first and carriers. There was a profit at every point are in the course and the first and for the firs actisans. There was a profit at every point with come are all blessings to this country; and far out of the way, though the citizen who should while read N stons have been convulsed by wars. fail to stand up for 30,000 would be thought un-the manufacturers of England have enjoyed, without serious siers clou, one unbroken series of suc- favored locality. There are few handsome blocks, cesses. For large has have been so favored by ex- but the stores are large and well built, and the ceptions's at elementances. The statesmen of Fig. and look ago foresaw that Free Trade, perity. The houses are of wood, painted duence over the man of the month of the mont less this was done, some of the world. Unless this was done, seed to or later disaster would from the streets in the midst of shrubbery, fall most forgland. It was some probable that led Broad in the streets in the midst of shribbery.
Shade trees are not nearly as plentiful as they
Commonstitut "For the midst, and to have of
Commonstitut "For the midst, and to have of Commons that "Forest could offerd to bear some loss on the expect of the goods for the purpose of destroying foreign manufactures in the cradic." He people are proud of the fact that theirs is the only destroying foreign has now come to pass, that interested then, what has now come to pass, that unless England could meson dissiparties the foreign competition might bring dissiparties. Churches are numerous and well supported. There

cathedral at Tamo a on the anniversary of his death, and a memorial is preparing which will, it is hoped, include at the notices that appeared in fortium regions. An irisan editors stoud send their own to bit, f. F. O'Connor, in Lendon. longed, include all be notices that appeared in frequences the major of the property of the pr their supremacy was secure t. The War f showed the Rebellion, and the created left no break in the etypea-the mills and factories here. The pres-perous and little heed was paid to the

the climax was reached. Peace was reeen France and Germany, the United orned to manufactures with a skill and d terned to manufactures with a skill and almost beyond behef, and alt at once a se in the volume of orders to English manuschegan. In 1874 the loss was still greater; 3 if grew worse; in 1876 it caused deep unitary for the state of the distribution of the state of the

ins tells its own story, and very sad it is, inline, as may be anticipated, it is only one of a very dark outlook for English manufactarets. During the years of falling prices and failing orders, the moneyed institutions of the country have been loyally, if not wisely, lending a helping hand to distressed and drooping onterprises. This has gone on to an extent that would be appalling were all the facts known. The terrible depreciation in coal, in from in chamicals, in manufactures of all kinds his caused losses almost be widering in their totals. The result is that a period of fear and doubt has fallen on the Nation. Capital is timal; banks are preaking; mills and here apital is timed; banks are breaking; mills and facornes are closing down; unrest and gloom fill the Manchester, Eng., April 1, 1879.

## A BROKEN BANK'S MANAGEMENT.

TESTIMONY OF THE CONVICTED SECRETARY OF THE

William R. Humphreys, the convicted secretary of the New Rocholle savings Bank, was brought again from the jail at White Plains Thursday to testify in the case of the receiver of the least scalast the late trustees, now being heard before Freiing H. Smith, No. 191 Ernadway. The first hearing took place March 9, were Humphreys detailed the nature of certain of his real-sized with the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it, the sea would sweep over it and which it is sea would sweep over it is sea would sweep ov NEW-ROCHELLE BANK. In addition to the deflerency of \$2,700 previously existing, the witness fact field that there was yet another deflest of \$1,100 found by him immediately after his appointment to office. He alleged that in 1871 Mr. Penfield came to him saving that he wanted him to become accretary of the bank because he was a friend and he neid told the witness that he wanted it concealed it possible. Witness replied that he was not competent to keep bank books. Whereupon Penfeid said, "Then you mere just the man we want." Housphrey also said that mortgages were purchased at a discount and counted at their face value among the assets of the bank. He used the case of a mortgage of \$500 which had been activated by Penfeid. In 1870, but waten was counted. beyond to as an asset in the returns made to the Backing Department in 1877. He stated that before the back

money in too bank, and that he wanted them to draw it out before the final collepse.

Hamphreys is a well-preserved man about seventy years of sac. His face is smoothly sharen, and he wears gold spectacles and a yellow wag. He replied to the questions very glidly and with an air of perfect self-satisfaction. He suggested the hour for taking a recess, and at 3 o'clock expressed a wish to have an adjournment so that he might get home, adding, facetously, that he was afraid they might lock him out. The hearing will be continued May 8 at the same place.

-"And what do you call the horse on the let and ade, driver. He looks a good sort." Driver." Oh. that's the off un." Party.—"Is it, indeed? Duar me! Lest both bis parents, I s'pose!" Party (who doesn't know much about 'osses

TEXAS AS IT IS.

THE RAILROAD CENTRE. FROM GALVESTON TO HOUSTON—THE CATTLE RANGES -A BRIGHT, ACTIVE LITTLE CITY-THE TEXAS

AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD AND ITS PROBABLE RESULTS. IFROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. Houston, Feb. 10. - The traveller, setting out from Galveston for a tour in the interior of Texas, goes kish possessions in Asia against first to Houston of necessity, for the only railroad in operation between the "Gulf City" and the mainland takes him there, and passes no other place where there is the slightest inducement to stop. After the shallow bay is crossed on a pile possible that, as has happened to him | bridge two miles long, the road traverses forty miles ter securing his 6,000 francs for this of flat, moist prairie, without fences or habitations save at long intervals the little bare brown houses inty to use it for another purpose. Still, of the herdsmen. The stations exist for no obvious ed with the millions Lord Beaconsfield is purpose, for there are no people to take ig so lavishly, the premium required by the train, and in all the wild, lonely landsca, al Cluseret for insuring India and Asia the only signs of life are the cattle browsing i scattered herds and the flocks of wild ducks and unsfield might do werse than risk it on the blackbirds. The existence of this vast solitude between the two chief towns of Texas, in a country settled more than fifty years ago, is an anomaly, and is explained only by the fact that much of the land would need draining to

grow crops, and nobody is willing to drain it as long as there are immense areas of equally good land a little further off, where no expense is required before putting in the plough. The grazing region, of which this is a part, begins east of Galveston, and widens constantly, until from a narrow strip at its eastern limit, half marsh and half prairie, it becomes at the western boundary of the State an immense district of flat prairie and rolling upland stretching back from the coast to the Staked Plains, a distance of over 500 miles. Its northern boundary follows pretty closely a line of latitude as far as the Guadalupe River, and then sweeps off to the northwest, while its southern limit is everywhere the bays formed by the chain of sandy islands which lie along the coast like huge natural breakwaters. On this grazing belt stock runs all Winter without shelter or fodder. The poor animals often have a hard time of it, however. Hundreds perish in the severe northers, and the survivors are doleful racks of skin and bone by the time the grass starts in February. A little labor devoted to cutting hay and building sheds would be merciful to the beasts and profitable to their owners, but the Texas herdsman never thinks of such a thing. The loss of a few hundred steers does not trouble him, for he gets their hides, which are worth haif as much as the live animal brings. About ten miles south of Houston the prairies

cease, and the country becomes rolling and timbered with pine and occasional belts of oak. The former capital of the Republic of Texas has the air of a pave its business streets and provide something for sidewalks on the residence streets better than the - from other lands, and educated a superior | prairie sod and mud. In the Winter season the main thoroughfares are sloughs of mire, and for - manufacturers and carriers. Mills and | weeks heavy teaming stops altogether. One gets - antisplied, capital accumulated, and the all sorts of estimates of the population of the pince, business streets wear an air of activity and pros-States, owing to eight railroad lines are considered, and its advan-

> ber of the work. It was vital to takes the removable s-Orleans that this read sho the ago, before St. Louis extended the arms down through Western the Indian Territory, and grasped the fexastrade; but New Orleans the rich prize of the Fexas trade; but New Orleans does nothing but talk of her former grandear and lament the reluctance of Northern capitalists to come forward as help her out of her present slough of despond. The new movement to give her the of despend. The new movement to give her the rail connection with I rais she ought to have secured for herself long ago is due, not to her own exertions, but to the fact that the Morgan Company sees that it cannot keep its profitable transportation business with only a line of steamer compare with exertions, but to the fact that the Morgan Company sees that it cannot keep its profitable transporta-tion business with only a line of steamers to compete with the St. Louis radicoads. Com-munication between New-Yorkens and all parts of Texas is entirely in the hands of the Morgan Line, the property of the heirs of the late Charles Mor-gan of New-York, Eighty miles of the line. the property of the hens of the late Charles Morgan, of New-York. Eighty miles of the line, as I have said, is by rail to Morgan City, and the remainder is by a fleet of fine light-draught side-wheel iron steamers, admirably managed, which make daily irips to Galveston and thence up the bay to a new port five miles from Houston, and semi-weekly or weekly trips to Corpus Christi, Indianola, Aransas and the mouth of the Ro Grande. Before the northern roads were opened all the Texas trade came to the coast ports and was tributary to the Morgan Line; but now much of the coaton, which is the principal Texas product, goes by rail, and the St. Lonis drammers have overrun the land and captured hearly all the trade that run the land and captured nearly all the trade that once went to New-Orleans. The opening of the line from Houston to New-Orleans will give back to the latter city at least a fair than of the Senthern and Western Texas business, and will naturally increase the importance of Houston; but this must be at the expense of Galveston, which will be lifty miles away from the new current of dreams of greatness. I hope it will succeed in getting a good harbor and in building its Santa Fo and Camargo Railreas s, and that it will become one day such a second metropolic as will be com-mensurate with the size and wealth of this great State. But I connot overlook the fact that its situstars, but tomover overload. The New-Orleans road will divert a large share of its trade. Already the Morgan Line, not waiting for the opening of the radional, has struck it a heavy blow by making the terminus of its steamers at Chinton, near Houston, and seeking to attract freights there. A quarrel about wharfage led to this change. The alorger to one pany dug a channel as heavy cineme across the bay and up Buffalo Bayon to the nearest point to liouston it was possible to reach, and has ribero built whates and a cotton compress, thus reducing Galveston to a mere port of call for its

> the morning and is throughd with customers the morning and is throughd with customers the grocery and provision stores and most of the little shops keep open till moon, and the drink ing salcons do not make their customers go round to the back door. Nevertheless the church-going class seems to be as large as in Northern towns of like size, but the ungodily are allowed to go their ways without hindrance from the rightens. In defence of the custom of Sunday markets it is said that neat will not keep two days in this climate during the warm season, so that the supply for Sunday dimers cannot be safely purchased Satur day morning. There are no points of historical in-terest here that I have discovered, save the bund-

A peculiarity of Houston is the way in which it

ing that was once the Capitol of the Republic of Texas, and it has been transformed into a hotel, and so rebuilt that it hears no resemblance to the original structure. A dilapidated frame house with a huge outside climney at each end was pointed out to me this morning as the residence of Sam Houston when President of the Republic, but an old citizen whom I questioned later denied that any Houston when President of the Republic, but an old citizen whom I questioned later denired that any such honor attached to the building. The battle field of San Jacinto, where Houston broke the Mexican power in this part of Texas, is a few miles distant; but exact information is as hard to get here as elsewhere in the South, and the tourist would not be justified in hiring a hack and going out to muse on the spot, for the chances would be that he would be taken to the wrong piace, and would thus waste his musings on some cotton field or pine barrer never hallowed by the blood of Texas heroes.

LIFE ON THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

PROSPERITY OF THE KINGDOM. THE GROWTH OF COMMERCE AND SOCIETY WITHIN A HALF-CENTURY-A TALK WITH AN OLD

PRIEND OF KING KALAKAUA. Colonel C. H. Judd, Secretary to King Kalakana, of the Hawshan Islands, is staying at the Union Square Hotel, the guest of William N. Armstrong, both being sons of pioneer missionaries to the Sandwich Islands and also old school mates of King Kalakana. Mr. Judd's father was G. P. Judd, M. D., who went to the Islands as a missionary in 1826 and soon afterwards be-came the adviser of the King and the chiefs. He organ, ized the buances of the Government and was Minister of Finance almost to the time of his death, about 1867. The Rev. Dr. William Armstrong, of Pennsyivania, went out as a missionary in 1831 and remained at the mission until 1848, when King Kamehameha induced him to become Minister of Public Instruction, a place he neid until his death in 1859. Almost his first act was to establish a private school for the education of the children of the chil ized the buances of the Government and was Minisand Mr. Armstrong, their brothers, Albert Judd, at pres-ent Chief-Justice of the Hawadan Supreme Court, and General Armstrong, who is at the head of the colored school at Hampton, Virginia. William N. Armstrong, in a recent conversation, gave many particulars concern ing the growth of commerce and society in the Islands and Mr. Judd's mission to this country.

Colonel Judd was reared and educated at the Islands

while Mr. Armstrong, like most of the sons of the mis

sionaries, was sent to the United S ates and educated at

Yale. He relates that when he visited the Islands, a year ago, for the first time in twenty-five years, he en tered the Court House at Honolulu one day and found two graduates of Yale sitting as judges, while the Attorney-General was a Harvard man, at I the counsel for the defence was from Yale. Alumni of Yale, Harvard and Union Colleges were among the pectators. Colonel Judd, who was staff officer of the preceding King, was appointed Chamberlain to Kalakana. This places him narge of the crown lands rented out to tenants, who contribute a large share of the King's Income, the Legislacure voting him only \$22,000 a year. He superintends the personal affairs and private business of the thriving Western town, or would have if it would King. He has connite the United States mainly on persound business, including the purchase of several fine sound business, including the purchase of several fire Kentucky trotting horses, tal-adestor his large herd farm on the takind of Oain, who he has a drove of short-horn cattle imported from Chilachana.

The reciprocate treaty with the United States, Mr. Armstrong them, maybeen of great advantage to the Hawaman Islands, as well as of great benefit to the Pacific Coast, which has received his cottre crop of sugar of the kanada, and could dispose of raree three as much. The exports to the Islands have meany quadrapid in three years, consisting of the himsely and supplies, which in value ediset the sugar much on the Islands have been taken up and planted in came. A care malonity of the planters are foreigners, principally Americans, in great part the some of missionaries. The saturaris of a superior quanty, the number being very leas and as it it were part the sons of missionaries. The surer is of a superior quantry, the lules being very coar indust it it were areast partially refined. Mr. armet ong thinks there are not enough supar lands on the is snow to make them a very important factor in the sugar industry of the world.

world.

Business between the I lands of the group has greatly increased. Five years ago there was only one steamer in the intereshead trade. Now there are six and two more are hong built. The present population of the Islands is 52.000 that was and 7,000 foreigners. From

they very frequents. But what an agiv white pig.
Anole pupuls not result what an agiv white pig.
Speaking of prelutee again. The state continuous to the very dark as a race, we have the state continuous to the larger are that he white have, and hattitude it more to the difference in species that to any hing classification for your.

Kalskava.

THE QUESTION OF STEEL BAILS.

AN EXPRESENCED MANAGER ASSERTS THAT PAG-LIST STREET RAILS ARE BETTER THAN AMERICAN.

AND TELLS WHY.

To the Easter of The Tribune Sin: I have read with considerable interest the letter of Mr. Alired Earnshaw and also your micrview with the prominent New York Central official whose name is not mentioned. Whoever attempts to ats thate any motives to W. H. Vanderhilt has those of economy in the management of the Now York Central is only deceiving bimself, or in reality attempts to put W. H. Vanderbilt into his ideas of what he nimed would motives entirely foreign to his way of doing business That the English rails are better for wear than those made in America being the fact, what is the reason! There is no use desting words by saying is to not so unless you are ready to prove it by actual facts. Seathern before such men as Mr. Vanderbill. I have no hesitancy in saying that I am better qualified to give an honest opinion of the quality of Beasemer by practice than any other man in America. I have mainpulated by the ton all the kinds of Bessemer steel rails and have been a user of old steel for ton years, and during that time I have worked up the rail ends and all ratis of nearly all the English and American steel rat makers. By careful and close observation I am such that there is no chemical remon why the American ste . way the English are better for wear, and that is we at Air. Vanderbill wonts. This superiority of wear is not the result of any known reason on the part of the English makers, but from an actual impremediated and unstabled fact—simply tale, they roll the real solder whom they facabil. This I have took to nearly all the rail makers in this country, and they heeded it is I. Now they have the fact project to trem in such a way that they must heed it. I have need he aid of this local being promulgated until within a new months, until then by Mr. Dudley, of the Pennsylvania Entirond. Your readers will ask why the English roll their rails so der, and I amswer for the emple reason that they uses localing intain of rolls, and they cannot section a rail and high irrain of rolls, and they cannot section a rail and an answer. term means. Were in steel rail maker I would use for the institute passess poliched fettiled roll and roll ac could that the is I would look smooth and well poliched. This would put the steel in proper condition to wear, and were I a railroad manager I would not sake a guarantee of tweety years, but a guarantee of so many thousand down under my management rolls they were rolled as I have herein specified. Yours truly,

Syracuse, April 14, 1879. W. A. SWEET.

"I suppose the bells are sounding an alarm of fire," successfully said a man, as the church bells were calling the worshippers one of uday morning; to which a clergyman who was passing replied; "Yes, my friend; but the tre is not in this world."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE. LEGEND OF BEATRICE CENCL

To the Editor of The Tribune Sin: In your edition of March 21 you speak of the legend of Guido's Beatrice Cenel, saving : Everyone has supposed, moreover, that Guido Real painted the portrait the night before the Roman maiden was led out to execution" and you call this another art legend pricked like a bubble." When the dates are remembered (which you quote) of the death of the Cencis, years before Guido ever painted in Rome at ail, I do not see how reading people could ever have received the idea, or at least how everyone could have believed it. I know some people who know better. The mischief has been done by that hideous picture showing Beatrice sitting theatrically for her portrait the night before her execution. This is the legend as received in It-ly, and beautifully told by an Italian (whose name I orget) in a romantic history called "Beatrice Cenci. It is several years since I have seen the book, but this

is the story of the portrait as I re ... mber it : As she passed through the crowd on her way to execution, her youth, her beauty and her tragic fate wrought upon some there, who seized with a desire to rescue her, and formed seized with a desire to rescue her, and formed themselves suddenly in a body with that in view, but with no definite plan. Of course they failed, and her death took place before their eyes. Among these was a young artist, by name Ubaiding Ubaiding, whose heart was fired by despairing love as she turned upon him her beautiful eyes. She had wound a winte turban around her head to cover the loss of her inxurrant hair, which had been cut that merning for the convenience of the executioner, and whose stray locks still fell where formerly hung long golden tresses. JULIA W. G. SMITH.

Toledo, Ohio, March 25, 1879.

AN OLD HOAX RECALLED.

To the Edutor of The Tribune. SIR: In THE TRIBUNE the other day I oberved the obituary notice of Chester H. Hull, a journalst, who quite recently died in San Francisco. Mr. Hull was born, I believe, and certainly reared in Oswego, in this State, and there began his journalistic career. Years ago as local editor of a daily in that city he conceived and published what was then known as the "Boyleston meteor boax." The hoax derived its name from the town of Boyleston, an outlying, inaccessible town of Oswego County, in which it was told with great detail by Hull that during the night a meleor had failen. Hull of that during the night a note or had also.

caused to be exhibited as a specimen of the character of the meteor some sing which he had presented for that purpose from the heap in the yard of a foundry. The story was well told, and furnished as can easily be believed, food for a great deal of talk on the part of the goestles. The firmup part of it was that on its publication, savants.

The firmup part of it was that on its publication, savants. purpose from the heap in the yard of a foundry. The story The funny part of it was that on its publication, savants immediately started for Oswero County to examine the meteor, declaring that they had observed "blood on the moon," and other signs in the heavens which potentials was, will make themselves to be locard and their nower feel at no distant day. They cannot consider the mossal event of which they regarded the meteor as a sampfactory explanation, and taking great credit to themselves for having forested as unusual and great an event. Their chagein, when the truth was descovered, was so great that for years they rarely spoke of the sheet it which the siory appeared without preflying "bying" to its name. Hull's speech writing afterward for the sand-observed Kerner, and for a Chimaman whom he as instrumental instairing East to leave a in behalt of having, was in perfect keeping with his character as dispayed in originating the Boyleston interior. it of hearner, was in perfect keeping with his caser as d. played in originating the Boyleston their as d. played in originating the New-York, April 10, 1879.

MILITARY ORGANIZATION. To the Editor of The Tribune

Sin: The United States constitute a great Nation; although perseasing a small army, would it not be well to render it truly powerful and formulacies against foreign enemies, it such there are, or may be in | To the Editor of The Toubune. the future, or against domestic treason in the State or against the Federal Government, to initiate volunteer whose pre-ordings appear in the same daily papers military organizations, not chartered by the State, but present a drong centrast in dignity and decorum. receiving from competent military instructors the necessary knowledge of drill, ex-rease in the school of the solder, of the company, of the battation, etc. No unform or outfit is needed for the recruits for drill ex-

suggest that Old Virginia should be a refere to the placks on her fallow hands on far arms, and this restore her mable themeest if there is green of God enough in her borders, it would not a her rich in a few years. There must be a beginning.

Allow me to suggest, while the street cleaning subject is up, that a here part of the city is cleaned by trivials cleaners with their via characters, each house paying \$1 a month, and many a dining—but enough pay to make it crofitable. There has not form a squaded city cleaners in Lorly fourth t, west of Saxhawe, for saven years—once excepted. This double tax ought to be stopped. I thunk it is extensive. Yours truly,

New-York, April 24, 1879.

AN INSURANCE COMPANY CALLED ON. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I have been a diligent reader of your stance paper for many years. I have been indebted o you for your true and honest words, spoken in behalf have been giad to see, from time to time, announcements that the poor policy-holders were receiving some using from at least some of the wrocks. But I have failed to see or to hear anything from the "American Popular," by the collapse of which I and many of you readers suffered. It is about long enough the uninitireaders suffered. It is about long enough the uninitiated would suppose, since the company closed its business, for some, widend to be paid.

Will you not have the goodness to inquire of the receiver what the prespectis, and let the rationt walters know the real 14.1 was informed, mouths ago, by a man in charge of the remains that they were wanting for some Court lecision, which was to be pushed and speed by obtaine. I have wondered sometimes, if the parties charged with the setting of the business had all gone to given. If you can optain any light on the solid type.

leng. It on ean outsin any light on this subject vill great violized. One of the subject of Fluid 44, N. J., April 23, 1879.

BITING OFF THEIR OWN NOSES.

the Editor of The Tribune. Sit: How small a matter may affect large nterests was shown this morning at a meeting of trustees to determine whether a certain estate should be roved, commencing on the lat of May. The improve u inta contemplated would amount to several hundred cousind dollars. One of the trustees had noticed that all the workmen on the dwellings now being erected in ow prices was one of the inducements for improving the estate at this time, the trustees came to the conclusion to defer until some future your the conversion of the personal property by improving the real estate. May not a strike on the part of mechanics and laborers not at this time induce such action on the partersons contemplating improvements, and in able the present primes of activity f. New York, April 21, 1879.

WHAT THE TRIBUNE HAS DONE FOR HIM.

To the Hattor of The Treaune Sin: I have often thought I would tell vos what Ton Trongys has done for me. The first paper I have any recollection of scoing is The Enw-York WHERLY TRIBUNE. It was my father's paper. I have found its news trustworthy, its political opinions sound and timely uttered, its instruction and advice wishin a parallel. In political matters it is our authority and guide. Very much of what i am to-day I owe to The Trimers. I expect to read Trim Trimers, as long as I live. May prespectly ever attend you. Yourstruly, Fusik Millis, Superintendent of Schools. Goodland, Mich., April 21, 1879.

VERIFY YOUR REFERENCES. to the Haitor of The Tribune.

Sin: In a recent Tribune I found an article by Mr. Dodge commending the "Moderation" Temper nce Society. I thought it highly creditable to bis lib erailty in welcoming efforts though they are not in the ins he most favors. But there was one sentence from his pon which I had hoped some abler corresponden than spreet would notice; yet as no one has replied to

Pau . I am astonished that such a rander of the Bible as Mr Dodg's should make this mistake. This is no motion of St. Paul. It is the motion of the fetal abstitution of motion of the day. St. Paul reproves them and reproves those who would be subject to their ordinance. He declares that such rules are often the commandments of men, and have a "shew or western in will-worship." But he would have none of them, see Colonia of the day of t

ft, I now offer a line or two. He says the words

Touch not, taste not, handle no." are the motio of St

Morristown, N. J., April 19, 1879.

LEGAL-TENDER AND SURPLUS RESERVE

To the Editor of The Tribuae. Sin: Please inform an enthusiastic reader of The Tenness of the meaning of the following tyrms which appear is an editorial entitled "Results of Resumption," of the issue of Monday, April 21: "The bank scatement of Sarorday was a decisive blow to the croakers, for it showed an increase of \$4,562,760 in the croakers, for it showed an increase of \$4,562,700 in the legal-tender reserve, and \$3,260,575 in the surplus rootes."

Dr. John B. Isham. New-York, April 22, 1879.

[The amount of legal-tenders held by the New-York associated banks, according to the statement of Saturday. April 19, was \$40,672,100, and this was about \$4,500,000 more than the amount held according to the previous statement of Saturday. April 12.

The "surplus reserve" is the amount of cashegal-tenders and specie-held by the banks in excess of the amount required by law, namely, 25 per cent of their deposits. Their deposits, on Saturday, April 19, were \$200.255,000, so that the legally required reserve then was \$50,063,750. The reserve actually held was of legal-tenders as above, and of specie, \$18,875,600; total reserve, \$59,547,-700. This was in excess of the legal requirement \$9,183,950, and that sum was larger by \$3,260,575 than the surplus reserve according to the previous statement of Saturday, April 12.-Ed.]

GREENBACKERS AND THE SOLID SOUTH. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In my opinion you are mistaken in supposing that a change of views on the finance ques-tions contributed largely to Republican success in the recent Spring elections. I am confident that the socalled Greenback sentiment in the West is stronger now than it has been at any former time. I am equally confident it is gathering strength rapidly. Its advocates are in earnest; but many of them are as patriotic as they are candid, and can and will at any time sink the partisan in the patriot if it becomes necessary to maintain the just balance of power in this country. The and actors attempt of the Democrats to break down the safeguards of the ballot-box is not an index to what may be tooked for should they come into power. It is a fear of this that has influenced many old it publicans to fall back again into line with that once grand and glorious

businety, of justles, was an abolitorist, a two years, a freedom-shrinker, a negros quality is, etc., etc., this so that staff were 18-36, of lost in 1860. If the proposed a get to reach through the Republican parts, trey must seek it case where. One Greenin & parts, trey must seek it case where. One Greenin & parts in, of an interaction of a distance of the staff of the case by staff or a distance of the case Fillmore, Ind., April 18, 1879.

SAINTS AND SOLD!ERS.

Sig: Two notable-trials, now in progress,

The Ta mage trial before the Pre-bytery of Brooklyn, has been called a "Bear Garden," so disorderly and discourteons are the secret constantly remarking. Excited and angry discussions over trivial matters; had side by side what he Anciosaxon race. The halfve is common outsit is necessarily indicent, and without insuress helds of any crease except a gun, bayonet and belt, which can be given a getting possession of the lands and did not control all the business of the Islands and did not control all the business of the Islands and did not purchased for \$2 or \$3. A tight-fitting frack-coat serves; silly attempts to gain the appliance of the ill-should be worn by the volunteers. The regular militial governed and once, who unantest no more respect for and control all the business of the Islands and die special and the property of the polarity possing the natives to the wait.

In demand or induces on the sugar plantations has been a source of trouble that they have constructed in the second of the superty of the press and clarges on California. The Govern one and the press are obscined in the construction of the press are obscined in the press of the press are obscined in a great of the press are obscined in a construction of the press are obscined in a construction of the press are obscined in a construction of the press of the press are obscined in a construction of the press of t concert-saloon; unchristian recriminations and charges of false-swearing, characterize the proceedings day after day, until the patience of the general reader is worn-out, and he turns for relief to the cool and subject of the control of the cool and subject of the cool and subject of the cool and subject of the fall of the cool and subject of the fall of the cool and hardened by fronter life; but then mainers are calle, conferent and armide, without vugnity or redecess. They do not open or close their proceedings with the preferentiation of prater; do not call themselves, trievesculy, the Carrier the Dair, nor do they bring their profess on into ridenic and contempt. The irror grows Presbylety might and vastly in the respect of the public by taking a short advantage of a witness the conduct of the Staticy Hazar Continuated to witness the conduct of the Staticy Hazar Continuated it they cannot govern their tempers, as so these military officers, they should at beast, remeyer to an incolor-crated building and only their prayers.

N. E. M. E. M. Serten, N. J., April 19, 1879.

WAS IT A NEBULA? To the Editor of The Iribane

Sin: In to-day's issue of The Telepine I waw a letter from Mr. Harrison describing a phenon non-seen by him on Saturday evening, tesembling a Majorts, direction N. W. to S. E. On the same evening about 11 o : lock I had a similar experience; a bright liminous neterin like object, which I could plainly ses with the naked eye, of the same size of the Andromeda or Presept cluster stood about 10? west of the zenith; a glance at the surrounding stars assured me that it was other. I turned my telescope upon it, and saw them at it abone with wonderful brillisney, exceeding eyen Andronesia cluster. I then made the discovery that Antronesia cluster. I then made the discovery that never in a reverse direction from the apparent most of the sists, wherefor I also reversed the motion in direction of an end on the output in the softeen is the same which Mr. Harrison saw, if the move exact, some neast, but I should judge more to read. I waited it until early the next increme, on the ledged ways as the meon could be about a reconstitution of the first state of the property of the first state of the property of the first state of the first state of the first state of the first state of the s the cost. I waterest a the meon force its appearance, which index away as the meon force its appearance or rather I thought so, as after refer-ling may self with a cut of coffee and retaining to the trices ope I had lost it and indirect and it again is a small relation some camena man like Proctor to speculate to It was defined to determine the listest of the edgest and consequently its rapidity of mother was not to be an example.

J. Springer Division Nanhadanville, April 17, 1879.

A WELL-CONDUCTED HOSPITAL. To the Editor of The Tribun.

Suc: Rarely has a pleasant daty seemed so Imperative as the present, when I ask the privilege through your valuable paper of expressing congratulations and thanks to the founder of the Presbyterian Hospital, Mr. James Lenox. This morning I relactantly visited the hespital to visit a sick friend. Words and inadequate to describe my agreeable disappointment and accombinent. I was at once shown into a beautifully furnished parlor, where the superintendent in the distely appeared and courteonaly conducted me first to my triend and afterward throughout the entire buildmy triend and afterward throughout the entire building. The quietnee, order, cleantiness and purity of atmosphers in every department, the respectful and points manners of the employed, even to the door-boy, idealy showed what I saw as I proceeded, that their subsectionation was not only kind, but energotic and firm, and I am convinced that the got of the hospital is doubly enhanced by having a colo and connectations an official at its head. And more gratifying than all were the expressions of gratinule from the suffering patients not only to the superint ends in this size has physicians and surgeons, for their efficiency and instant attendance whou eathed for, intelligence by the department of the process of the superint of the tries are superior.

Poughkeepsie, April 24, 1879. Mrs. G. Lavinor.

MORE FREIGHT DISCRIMINATION. To the Militar of The Tribuite.

Siz: The recent tariff of rates adopted by the southern Railway and Steamship Ast contion di oriminates against New-York, and in favor of St. Louis and Louisville, on the article of "barging for baling coston" alone, to the extent of from S to 10 cents per 100 pounds—a very serious item on a buiky and low-priced article, which is manufactured both West and here. When will New-York have fair play in this motion of freignest Yours truly, SHIPPER.

WHAT THE PEOPLE WANT TO KNOW.

To the Editor of The Trebune. Sin: The editorial in the issue of yesterday, Which Was Right !" has the true ring, and it abould b placed in the hands of every voter in the North. This is no time for sentiment and gush, and THE TRIBUNE deserves the highest commendation for stripping the que then of all the application and placticat is furth time light.
What the people want to understand is whether or not it was right to make the Union. Resp citally.

WILLIAM W. POLK.

Remark Square, Penn. April 19, 1879.

THANKS TO THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Irioune. SIR: Allow me to thank you for your editorial on "The Peters of To-day." It is simple, forcible and thoroughly practicable. Thousands read it, so

cepted it and were made the better for it. Let us have Buffale, April 14, 1579. Number Less Kuadess.